

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

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NO. 88.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

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jan4 w&t&twb.

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[Oct. 28, 1855.]

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvests.

You will not be surprised to learn that, in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs.

A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union. A nation which endures factious domestic division, is exposed to disrespect abroad; and one party, if not both, is sure, sooner or later, to invoke foreign intervention.

Nations thus tempted to interfere, are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate and injurious to those adopting them.

The disloyal citizens of the United States who have offered the ruin of our country, in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected. If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations, in this case, discarding all moral, social, and treaty obligations, would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including, especially, the acquisition of cotton, those nations appear, as yet, not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly, through the destruction, than through the preservation of the Union. If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure that a sound argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion, than by giving encouragement to it.

The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign nations to hostility against us, as already intimated, is the embarrassment of commerce. Those nations, however, not improbably, saw from the first, that it was the Union which made, as well our foreign, as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely have failed to perceive that the effort for disunion produces the existing difficulty; and that one strong nation promises more durable peace, and a more extensive, valuable, and reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken into hostile fragments.

It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign States; because whatever might be their wishes, or dispositions, the integrity of our country, and the stability of our Government, mainly depend, not upon them, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of the American people. The correspondence itself, with the usual reservations, is herewith submitted.

I venture to hope it will appear that we have practiced prudence and liberality towards foreign powers, averting causes of irritation; and, with firmness, maintaining our own rights and honor.

Since, however, it is apparent that here, as in any other state, foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties, I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defences on every side.

While, under this general recommendation, provision for defending our sea coast line readily occurs to the mind, I also, in the same connection, ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, at all well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defence and preservation. I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War, expressed in his report, upon the same general subject.

I deem it of importance that the royal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky, and other faithful parts of the Union, by railroad. I therefore recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such road, as speedily as possible. Kentucky, no doubt, will co-operate, and, through her Legislature, make the most judicious selection of a line. The northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad; and whether the route shall be from Lexington, or Nicholasville, to the Cumberland Gap; or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Knoxville; or on some still different line, can easily be determined. Kentucky and the General Government co-operating, the work can be completed in a very short time; and when done, it will be not only of vast present usefulness, but also a valuable permanent improvement, worth its cost in all the future.

Some treaties, designed chiefly for the interests of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiated, and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial Powers to adopt a desirable mitigation of the rigor of maritime war, we have removed all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely of temporary and accidental occurrence.

I invite your attention to the correspondence between her Britannic Majesty's minister accredited to this Government, and the Secretary of State, relative to the detention of the British ship *Pertshire*, in June last, by the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should commit no belligerent act not founded in strict right, as sanctioned by public law, I recommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable demand of the owners of the vessel for her detention.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, in his annual message to Congress in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the commissioners, under the act of the 3d March, 1859. If, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect, I would suggest that authority be given for investing the principal, over the proceeds of the surplus referred to, in good securities, with a view to the satisfaction of such other just claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereafter in the course of our extensive trade with that empire.

By the act of the 5th of August last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the commanders of suitable vessels to defend the

themselves against, and to capture pirates. This authority has been exercised in a single instance only. For the more effectual protection of our extensive and valuable commerce, in the eastern seas especially, it seems to me that it would also be advisable to authorize the commanders of sailing vessels to recapture any prizes which pirates may take of United States vessels and their cargoes, and the consular courts, now established by law in eastern countries, to adjudicate the cases, in the event that this should not be objected to by the local authorities.

If any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti and Liberia, I am unable to discern it. Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approbation of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a charge d'affaires near each of those new States. It does not admit of doubt that important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

The operations of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the Government the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the national loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith, and zeal for their country's deliverance from present peril, have induced them to contribute to the support of the Government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar obligations to economy in disbursement and energy in action.

The revenue from all sources, including loans, for the financial year ending on the 30th June, 1861, was \$6,355,900.27, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were \$34,578,834.47; leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st July, of \$2,257,065.80. For the first-quarter of the financial year, ending on the 30th September, 1861, the receipts from all sources, including the balance of 1st of July, were \$102,532,509.27, and the expenses, \$98,239,733.09; leaving a balance, on the 1st of October, 1861, of \$4,292,776.19.

Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the year, and for the financial year 1863, together with his views of ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is gratifying to know that the expenditures made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till Peace and Union shall again bless the land.

I respectfully refer to the report of the

Secretary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the army, and for recommendations having in view an increase of its efficiency and the well being of the various branches of the service intrusted to his care. It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people has proved equal to the occasion, and that the number of troops tendered greatly exceeds the force which Congress authorized me to call into the field.

I refer with pleasure to those portions of his report which make allusion to the creditable degree of discipline already attained by our troops, and to the excellent sanitary condition of the entire army.

The recommendation of the Secretary for an organization of the militia upon uniform basis, is a subject of vital importance to the future safety of the country, and is commended to the serious attention of Congress.

The large addition to the regular army, in connection with the defection that has so considerably diminished the number of its officers, gives peculiar importance to his recommendation for increasing the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the Military Academy.

By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed to provide chaplains for hospitals occupied by volunteers. This subject was brought to my notice, and I was induced to draw up the form of a letter, one copy of which, properly addressed, has been delivered to each of the persons, and at the dates respectively named and stated, in a schedule, containing also the form of the letter, marked A, and herewith transmitted.

These gentlemen, I understand, entered upon the duties designated, at the times respectively stated in the schedule, and have labored faithfully therein ever since. I therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same rate as chaplains the army. I further suggest that general provision be made for chaplains to serve at hospitals, as well as with regiments.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents in detail the operations of that branch of the service, the activity and energy which have characterized its administration, and the results of measures to increase its efficiency and power. Such have been the additions, by construction and purchase, that it may almost be said a navy has been created and brought into service since our difficulties commenced.

Besides blockading our extensive coast, squadrons larger than ever before assembled under our flag have been put afloat and performed deeds which have increased our naval renown.

I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for a more perfect organization of the navy by introducing additional grades in the service.

The present organization is defective and unsatisfactory, and the suggestions submitted by the Department will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to, promote harmony, and increase the efficiency of the navy.

There are three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court—two by the decease of Justices Daniel and McLean, and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far forbore making nominations to fill these vacancies for reasons which I will now state. Two of the outgoing judges resided within the States now overrun by revolt; so that if successors were appointed in the same localities, they could not now serve upon their circuits, and many of the most competent men there, probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve, even here, upon the supreme bench. I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South on the return of peace; although I may remark that to transfer to the North one which has heretofore been in the South, would not, with reference to territory and population, be unjust.

During the long and brilliant judicial career of Judge McLean his circuit grew into an empire—altogether too large for any one judge to give the courts therein more than a nominal attendance—rising in population from one million four hundred and seventy-nine thousand and eighteen, in 1830, to six million one hundred and fifty-one thousand four hundred and five, in 1860.

Besides this, the country generally has outgrown our present judicial system. If uniformity was at all intended, the system requires that all the States shall be accommodated with circuit courts, attended by supreme judges, while, in fact, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California and Oregon, have never had any such courts. Nor can this well be remedied without a change of the system; because the adding of judges to the Supreme Court, enough for the accommodation of all parts of the country, with circuit courts, would create a court altogether too numerous for a judicial body of any sort. And the evil, if it be one, will increase as new States come into the Union. Circuit courts are useful, or they are not useful. If useful, no State should be denied them; if not useful no State should have them. Let them be provided for all, or abolished as to all.

Three modifications occur to me, either of which, I think, would be an improvement upon our present system. Let the Supreme Court be of convenient number in every event. Then, first, let the whole country be divided into circuits of convenient size, the supreme judges to serve in a number of them corresponding to their own number, and independent circuit judges be provided for all the rest. Or, secondly, let the supreme judges be relieved from circuit duties, or, thirdly, dispense with circuit courts altogether, leaving the judicial functions wholly to the district courts and an independent Supreme Court.

I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the state laws, with the hope that Congress will be able to find an easy remedy for many of the inconveniences and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in the practical administration of them. Since the organization of the Government, Congress has enacted some five thousand acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than six thousand closely-printed pages, and are scattered through many volumes. Many of these acts have been drawn in haste and without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are often obscure in themselves, or in conflict with each other, or at least so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best informed persons to ascertain precisely what the statute law really is.

It seems to me very important that the state laws should be made as plain and intelligible as possible, and be reduced to as small a compass as may consist with the fullness and precision of the will of the legislature and the perspicuity of its language. This, well done, would, I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people, by placing before them, in a more accessible and intelligible form, the laws which so deeply concern their interests and their duties.

I am informed by some whose opinions I respect, that all the acts of Congress now in force, and of a permanent and general nature, might be revised and re-written, so as to be embraced in one volume (or at most two volumes) of ordinary and convenient size. And I respectfully recommend to Congress to consider of the subject, and, if my suggestion be approved, to devise such plan as to their wisdom shall seem most proper for the attainment of the end proposed.

One of the unavoidable consequences of the present insurrection is the entire suppression, in many places, of all the ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers, and in the forms of existing law. This is the case, in whole or in part, in all the insurgent States; and as our armies advance upon and take possession of parts of those States, the practical evil becomes more apparent. There are no courts nor officers to whom the citizens of other States may apply for the enforcement of their lawful claims against citizens of the insurgent States; and there is a vast amount of debt constituting such claims. Some have estimated it as high as two hundred million dollars, due, in large part, from insurgents, in open rebellion, to loyal citizens who are, even now, making great sacrifices in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the government.

Under these circumstances, I have been urgently solicited to establish, by military power, courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus far declined to do it, not because I had any doubt that the end proposed—the collection of the debts was just and right in itself, but because I have been unwilling to go beyond the pressure of necessity in the unusual exercise of power. But the powers of Congress I suppose are equal to the anomalous occasion, and therefore I refer the whole matter to Congress, with the hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all such parts of the insurgent States and Territories as may be under the control of this Government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order, or by the power of our arms. This, however, not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary courts can be re-established in peace.

It is important that some more convenient means should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the Government, especially in view of their increased number by reason of the war. It is as much the duty of Government to render prompt justice against itself, in favor of citizens, as it is to administer the same, between private individuals. The investigation and adjudication of claims, in their nature belong to the judicial department; besides, it is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than usually engaged, for some time to come, with great national questions. It was intended, by the organization of the Court of Claims, mainly to remove this branch of business from the halls of Congress; but while the court has proved to be an effective and valuable means of investigation, it in great degree fails to effect the object of its creation for want of power to make its judgment final.

Fully aware of the delicacy, not to say the danger, of the subject, I commend to your careful consideration whether this power of making judgments final, may not properly be given to the court, reserving the right of appeal on questions of law to the Supreme Court, with such other provisions as experience may have shown to be necessary.

I call attention to the report of the Postmaster General, the following being a summary statement of the condition of the Department:

The revenue from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the annual permanent appropriation of seven hundred thousand dollars for the transportation of "free mail matter," was nine million forty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty cents, being about two per cent. less than the revenue for 1860.

The expenditures were thirteen million six hundred and six thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eleven cents, showing a decrease of more than eight per cent. as compared with those of the previous year, subject at once so interesting in itself, and so

and leaving an excess of expenditure over the revenue for the last fiscal year of four million five hundred and fifty seven thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-one cents.

The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1863, is estimated at an increase of four per cent. on that of 1861, making \$8,633,000, to which should be added the earnings of the Department in carrying free matter, viz: \$700,000, making \$9,333,000.

The total expenditures for 1863, are estimated at \$12,528,000, leaving an estimated deficiency of \$3,145,000 to be supplied from the treasury, in addition to the permanent appropriation.

The present insurrection shows, I think, that the extension of this District across the Potomac river, at the time of establishing the capital here, was eminently wise, and consequently that the relinquishment of that portion of it which lies within the State of Virginia was unwise and dangerous. I submit for your consideration the expediency of regaining that part of the District, and the restoration of the original boundaries thereof, through negotiations with the State of Virginia.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with the accompanying documents, exhibits the condition of the several branches of the public business pertaining to that department. The depressing influences of the insurrection have been especially felt in the operations of the Patent and General Land Offices. The cash receipts from the sales of public lands during the past year have exceeded the expenses of our land system only about two hundred thousand dollars. The sales have been entirely suspended in the Southern States, while the interruptions to the business of the country, and the diversion of large numbers of men from labor to military service, have obstructed settlements in the new States and Territories of the Northwest.

The receipts of the Patent Office have declined in nine months about one hundred thousand dollars; rendering a large reduction of the force employed necessary to make it self-sustaining.

The demands upon the Pension Office will be largely increased by the insurrection. Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the casualties of the existing war, have already been made. There is reason to believe that many who are now upon the pension rolls and in receipt of the bounty of the Government, are in the ranks of the insurgent army, or give them aid and comfort. The Secretary of the Interior has directed a suspension of the payment of the pensions of such persons upon proof of their disloyalty. I recommend that Congress authorize that officer to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the pension rolls.

The relations of the Government with the Indian tribes have been greatly disturbed by the insurrection, especially in the southern superintendency and in that of New Mexico. The Indian country south of Kansas is in the possession of insurgents from Texas and Arkansas. The agents of the United States appointed since the 4th of March for this superintendency have been unable to reach their posts, while the most of those who were in office before that time have espoused the insurrectionary cause, and assume to exercise the powers of agents by virtue of commissions from the insurrectionists. It has been stated in the public press that a portion of those Indians have been organized as a military force, and are attached to the army of the insurgents. Although the Government has no official information upon this subject, letters have been written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by several prominent chiefs, giving assurance of their loyalty to the United States, and expressing a wish for the presence of Federal troops to protect them. It is believed that upon the repossession of the country by the Federal forces the Indians will readily cease all hostile demonstrations, and resume their former relations to the Government.

Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of the nation, has not a department, nor a bureau, but a clerkship only, assigned to it in the Government. While it is fortunate that this great interest is so independent in its nature as to not have demanded and extorted more from the Government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be given voluntarily with general advantage.

Annual reports exhibiting the condition of our agriculture, commerce and manufactures would present a fund of information of great practical value to the country. While I make no suggestion as to details, I venture the opinion that an agricultural and statistical bureau might profitably be organized.

The execution of the laws for suppression of the African slave trade has been confided to the Department of the Interior. It is a subject of gratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic have been recently attended with unusual success. Five vessels being fitted out for the slave trade have been seized and condemned. Two mates of vessels engaged in the trade, and one person in equipping a vessel as a slaver, have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment, and one captain, taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel, has been convicted of the highest grade of offense under our laws, the punishment

of which is death. The territories of Colorado, Dakota and Nevada, created by the last Congress, have been organized, and civil administration has been inaugurated therein under auspices especially gratifying, when it is considered that the leaven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there.

The abundant natural resources of these Territories, with the security and protection afforded by organized government, will doubtless invite to them a large immigration when peace shall restore the business of the country to its accustomed channels. I submit the resolutions of the legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of the Territory. So far the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the Territories, as it is hoped it will be in the future. I commend their interests and defense to the enlightened and generous care of Congress.

I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the District of Columbia. The insurrection has been the cause of much suffering and sacrifice to its inhabitants, and as they have no representative in Congress, that body should not overlook their just claims upon the Government.

At your late session, a joint resolution was adopted authorizing the President to take measures for facilitating a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be held at London, in the year 1862. I regret to say I have been unable to give personal attention to this subject—a

time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been born, and thenceforward continually, I cannot but think we are still its debtors. I submit, therefore, for your consideration, what further mark of recognition is due to him, and to ourselves, as a grateful people.

With the retirement of General Scott came the Executive duty of appointing, in his stead, a general in-chief of the army. It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in council nor country was there, so far as I know, any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected. The retiring chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of General McClellan for the position; and in this the nation seemed to give him an unanimous concurrence. The designation of General McClellan is, therefore, in considerable degree, the selection of the country, as well as of the Executive; and hence there is better reason to

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

The President's Message.

In this number of the Commonwealth we publish an official copy of the President's message. The telegraphic report, as a matter of course, was a wretched botch, glaringly incorrect in many particulars. We content ourselves with calling the attention of our readers to one instance only. In the report of the message by telegraph this sentence occurred:

"We should not be in haste to determine what radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable."

This sentence is calculated to create the impression that the President had resolved upon "extreme measures, &c," but had not determined what extreme measures were most advisable.

In the correct copy of the message, the foregoing sentence read thus:

"We should not be in haste to determine what radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable."

In that sentence the President plainly indicates that he is adverse to resorting to extreme measures at all. It will be seen at a glance that great injustice was done to Mr. Lincoln by the telegraphic copy of his message. Yet that copy is generally published throughout the South and West. It has done and will do incalculable injury, by furnishing a pretext to those who are looking for some excuse to justify the disloyalty which they feel. Our readers will remember that the Louisville Journal took this erroneous print of that portion of the message, and used it as a text for its unwarrantable and indecent assault upon the message. It is a matter of regret and surprise to us that the President did not interdict the transmission of his message by telegraph.

The message, as it was written by the President, and taken in connection with all existing circumstances, is a plain, straightforward, sensible document, and must give perfect satisfaction to all who are not determined to be dissatisfied with all of Mr. Lincoln's acts. To adopt the admirable criticism of the Louisville Democrat, Mr. Lincoln's course is eminently conservative. He says: "Their (the contrabands') labor may be useful to us; withheld from the enemy it lessens his military resources, and withholding them has no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrection even in rebel communities." The President's plan is to employ these negroes when they are deserted by their masters, but not to arm them, and they are to be returned to loyal owners. How the Journal can say that this is not a repudiation of Cameron's policy and of Cameron, certainly passes comprehension. If a complete, thorough repudiation does not constitute a disapproval of a policy what will? How is the Journal to be satisfied.

The President has, throughout, acted firmly and constantly with the conservative party. He nullified Fremont's proclamation, and finally removed that General for his ultra Abolitionism. The Secretary of War writes a report, and sends it throughout the country in pamphlet form. The President orders it to be altered, and it is altered.

The editor of the Louisville Journal seems to have argued himself into a perfect frenzy over the President's message, but so far as we can learn, his diatribes have had no effect upon any one else. He commenced his lectures upon a telegraphic mistake, but he is so exorted and elated over his wonderful articles that he has not time to discover his mistake, and, probably, if he should discover it, making the proper correction would be too humiliating at this time, before the ink in which his denunciations are recorded is dry. We think he had better go ahead, and not stop this side of the Confederate lines.

From our Legislative proceedings, it will be seen that on yesterday the Hon. Garrett Davis was elected to fill the vacancy in the office of United States Senator, caused by the expulsion of John C. Breckinridge, from that body; also, that William E. Hughes, of Louisville, was elected Public Printer, and George A. Robertson, of this city, Librarian, each for the term of two years.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Jas. M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Was received, announcing the passage of several bills which originated in that House, and their concurrence in a Senate bill, and the adoption by that House of several joint resolutions, in which House bills and resolutions they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

RESPONSE OF DR. J. RODMAN.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the response of Dr. James Rodman, Superintendent of the School for Feeble-minded Children, to the resolution of Mr. CHILES, offered on yesterday, which was read.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BRUNER—Codes of Practice—A H. R. bill to amend sec. 221, of the Civil Code of Practice.

Some discussion ensued upon this bill—Messrs. DeHAVEN and SPEED briefly opposing it, and Messrs. McHENRY and ROBINSON advocating it.

On a suggestion of Mr. SPEED, the bill was amended, and, as amended, was and before any further action.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Was received, announcing that they had re-

ceived official information of the approval of sundry bills and resolutions, by the Governor, which originated in that House.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Was received, announcing his approval of sundry Senate bills and resolutions.

ELECTION OF PRINTER AND LIBRARIAN.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, a message was sent to the House announcing the readiness of the Senate to proceed to the election of public officers.

The House notified the Senate that they were ready to proceed to said election.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Mr. SPEED nominated Wm. E. Hughes, of Louisville, for Public Printer.

Mr. GROVER nominated Jno. B. Major, of Frankfort.

Nominations having been exchanged between the two Houses, the vote was taken and stood thus:

For W. E. HUGHES—Mr. Speaker, (Fisk,) Messrs. Alexander, Wm. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Buster, Chiles, Dehaven, Denny, Field, Gilliss, Goodloe, Grier, T. F. Marshall, McClure, McHenry, Prall, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, Whitaker, Worthington—23.

For J. B. MAJOR—Messrs. Glenn and Grover—2.

A committee was appointed to compare the vote of the two Houses.

The joint vote stood thus:

W. E. HUGHES..... 13
J. B. Major..... 13

And Mr. H. E. Hughes was declared elected Public Printer for two years, from the 1st Monday in August, 1862.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

Mr. CHILES nominated Geo. A. Robertson, of Frankfort.

Mr. GROVER nominated A. W. Vallandingham, of Frankfort.

Nominations were exchanged between the two Houses, and the vote was taken and stood thus:

For G. A. ROBERTSON—Mr. Speaker, (Fisk,) Messrs. Alexander, Wm. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Buster, Chiles, Dehaven, Denny, Field, Gilliss, Goodloe, Grier, T. F. Marshall, McClure, McHenry, Prall, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, Whitaker, Worthington—23.

For A. W. VALLANDIGHAM—Messrs. Glenn and Grover—2.

The joint vote being compared stood thus:

G. A. Robertson..... 13
A. W. Vallandingham..... 13

And Mr. G. A. Robertson was declared duly elected State Librarian for two years.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered the following joint resolution, which lies over one day:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to make his report to this Legislature in accordance with the requisitions of Sec. 22d, Article 1st, Chapter 5, Statutes Revised Statutes, and that he report whether or not he advertises for contracts to supply paper for Public Printing and Stationery, &c., he purchase those articles at private contract; whether or not he contracted for public binding at the lowest prices at which it could be done; whether he made the contracts after advertising for the lowest bidder, or did he make a private contract; and, if the latter, with whom did he make a contract; and, the terms thereof, and with whom did he contract; and to state what printing has been done—how many copies of the Reports of the Auditor, Treasurer, and President of the Board of Internal Improvements are printed annually or biennially, and what number of Legislative documents are printed, and what are usually printed in said Legislative documents, and whether or not the Reports of the Auditor, Treasurer, and President of the Board of Internal Improvements are also reprinted and inserted in the Legislative documents.

The rules requiring the resolution to lie over was dispensed with, and the resolution was adopted.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The H. R. bill to amend the 221st section of the Civil Code of Practice, reported by the committee on Codes of Practice, was again taken up, and, as amended, on motion of Mr. SPEED was passed.

Mr. DSHAVEN—Finance—A H. R. bill for the benefit of George Heiskel, of Grayson county: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill for the benefit of Isaac N. Greathouse: passed.

Mr. ROBINSON—Judiciary—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Louisville. [City Council may issue bonds to an amount not more than \$100,000, and may, for 5 years, levy a special tax of 15 cents to redeem the bonds, &c.] passed.

ELLECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

At 12 o'clock a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing their readiness to go into the election of an United States Senator, in place of John C. Breckinridge, expelled from the United States Senate.

A committee of Messrs. McHENRY and BAKER was appointed to inform the House that the Senate was ready to go into the said election.

Mr. CHILES nominated Hon. GARRETT DAvis, of Bourbon county.

Mr. GROVER nominated Gen. Wm. Johnson, of Scott county.

Nominations were exchanged between the two Houses.

The vote being taken stood thus:

For Mr. Davis..... 13
For Mr. Major..... 13

Whereupon Mr. Hughes was declared duly elected Public Printer for two years, commencing on the 1st Monday in August, 1862.

LIBRARIAN.

Mr. CLEVELAND nominated Mr. G. A. Robertson, of Frankfort, for the office of Librarian.

Mr. BUSH nominated A. W. Vallandingham, of Frankfort, for the same office.

Messrs. CLEVELAND and BUSH were appointed a committee to compare and report the joint vote, and after a short time Mr. ANDREWS reported that the vote stood thus:

For Mr. Hughes..... 13
For Mr. Major..... 13

Whereupon Mr. Hughes was declared duly elected Public Printer for two years, commencing on the 1st Monday in August, 1862.

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Nominations were exchanged between the two Houses.

The vote being taken stood thus:

For Mr. Davis..... 13
For Mr. Major..... 13

Whereupon Mr. Hughes was declared duly elected Librarian for two years, from the 1st day of January, 1862.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. TEVIS—Judiciary—A bill for the benefit of Charles and Harriet Wheeler: passed.

Mr. YEAMAN—A bill for the benefit of Col. Jesse Bayles, with the opinion that it should pass.

Mr. ROBINSON doubted the propriety of the passage of such a resolution; he opposed it briefly. He thought this matter might be safely trusted to the Military Board; he thought their action had been just and right in this case, and should not be interfered with by the Legislature.

For Mr. ROBINSON—Mr. Speaker, (Buckner,) Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, Andrews, Baile, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Chandler, Clay, Cleveland, John B. Cochran, Robt. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Finley, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Hester, Huston, Jacob, Kennedy, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Owings, Poindexter, Powell, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Van Winkle, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, Bryan, M. Young—59.

For Mr. MAJOR—Messrs. Ash, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Edmunds, Gardner, Garrott, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Murphy—11.

Messrs. CLEVELAND and BUSH were appointed a committee to compare and report the joint vote, and after a short time Mr. ANDREWS reported that the vote stood thus:

For Mr. Davis..... 13
For Mr. Major..... 13

Whereupon Mr. Davis was declared duly elected United States Senator to fill the said vacancy.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. CHILES—Military Affairs—Reported the H. R. resolution in relation to the organization of the cavalry regiment of Col. Jesse Bayles, with the opinion that it should pass.

Mr. ROBINSON doubted the propriety of the passage of such a resolution; he opposed it briefly. He thought this matter might be safely trusted to the Military Board; he thought their action had been just and right in this case, and should not be interfered with by the Legislature.

Mr. CHILES explained the action of the committee in reporting favorably on the resolution, and advocated the resolution.

Before action, the hour arrived for the orders of the day, but they were dispensed with to complete the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. CHILES continued his remarks in support of the resolution of the House.

Mr. GOODLOE replied to Mr. CHILES, and defended the action of the Military Board.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved that the consideration of this resolution be postponed until to-morrow morning at 10th o'clock: carried.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—A bill for the benefit of Lydia F. James: rejected.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. POINDEXTER—A bill for the relief of the late and present sheriffs of Christian county.

Mr. MILLER—A bill for the benefit of the sheriffs of Clinton and Cumberland counties.

Mr. BLUE—A bill giving further time to Col. R. K. Williams to fill up his regiment in the 1st Congressional district.

Mr. ANDREWS—A bill for the benefit of John W. Campbell and John Holliday, late sheriffs of Nicholas county.

Mr. RANKIN—A bill for the benefit of the late and present sheriffs of Edmonson county.

U. S. SENATOR.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, (2nd) BURNAM, WOLFE, POINDEXTER, and WHITE, and appropriately referred.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Was granted to Mr. ENGLAND, indefinitely.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a de- ranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medi- cines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF Spalding's Cephalic Pills.
Will Convince all who Suffer from HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unadvisedly by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MARIONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them well; that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAYFIELD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, etc., MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPURGE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., Pa., January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them im- mediately. Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously. Truly yours,

W. M. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Constiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

DISPATCH! "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

A certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, who would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindlers.

marl w&twt.

Academy for Instruction in Writing, Book-keeping and Drawing.
(On More Street, next to J. L. Sage's),
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

JOHN A. FLYNN, TEACHER,
RESPECTFULLY submits the following testimony as to his character and qualifications as a teacher, and assures parents and guardians that the strictest and kindest attention shall be uniformly given to those committed to his care.

TERMS:
For Writing—\$1 50 per month—5 lessons in the week, including all materials.
For Book-keeping—\$2 50 per month—5 lessons in the week. Books supplied by the pupil.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:
From 8 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 2 1/2 and 7 to 8 1/2 P. M.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 22, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that our children have taken lessons in writing, under the care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to say their improvement has been highly satisfactory.

We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, who may require his services.

James R. Watson, James M. Todd,
H. G. Banta, W. H. Gray,
Ben. F. Meek, Mary W. Todd,
H. Rodman, Jas. R. Page,
Nelson Alley, Jas. C. Bates,
W. C. Sneed, Arabella Welch,
John W. Pruet, M. A. Gay,
Oreo. Wythe Lewis, T. N. Lindsey.

October 14, 1861-tf.

W. H. KEENE,
Wholesale and retail Grocer and Dealer in all kinds of foreign and domestic Liquors.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Old Bourbon Whisky.
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

Cigars.
Just received, a supply of those celebrated "Ugues" and "Companias."

Garden Seeds.
A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.
The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.
I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. Also, Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure my terms are as heretofore, preferring cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me.

R. I. CRAWFORD, (formerly in the employ of Wm. F. Simral), will conduct the business of the House for me, and letters addressed to him or the undersigned at Louisville, will receive prompt attention.

A. G. HODGES, Treasurer,
Aug. 19, '61. K. C. C. M. & O. C. C.

A Miami Valley Farm for Sale.

35 MILES north of Cincinnati, Ohio, 2 miles from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, 1 mile east of the Miami river and canal, on the south line of Montgomery county, Ohio. It contains 80 acres—12 acres woodland, in which is 300 sugar trees, and an excellent Spring. The land is a black rich loam; no better tobacco land in the State; good frame house with 8 rooms; good orchard of apple, peach, cherry, plum, &c.; good hedge fence; large frame barn; wagons and corn house; 2 good wells; turpentine roads in every direction. I will sell this very desirable property on five years time, two thousand dollars down, and give possession immediately if required. The buyer can make more than make the annual payments of the farm. Title perfect. Sixty dollars per acre will buy it—it is worth eighty to a practical farmer. Good healthy and wealthy neighborhood. Whoever wants a model home under the "stars and stripes" can have one at a great bargain by calling on me on the premises, or addressing me very soon at Miamisburg, Montgomery county, Ohio.

J. K. WOODS, M. D.

Oct. 15, 1861-w&twtw.

ATTENTION TAX PAYERS!

THE attention of Tax payers of Franklin County is respectfully called to the following circular:

TO THE SHERIFFS OF KENTUCKY.

The condition of the Treasury makes it necessary, for the purpose of carrying on the Government, that the revenue should be paid into the Treasury as early as possible, and that payments should be made whenever an amount sufficient to justify shall have been collected. I therefore earnestly call upon the sheriffs of the State to use every exertion in their power to collect and pay in the revenue of their respective counties at the earliest possible day, that the credit of the State may not suffer for the want of means to pay off just claims against it. It would be a source of regret to me to take judgment against any of the sheriffs; but my duty will require me to enforce the law against any sheriff who fails to pay in the revenue by the time fixed by law.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., Frankfort, Sept. 12, 1861.

For the purpose of collecting the taxes for the present year, as well as balances due for 1859 and 1860, the undersigned must urge tax payers to be ready when called on, or we will be compelled to enforce the law for collection of taxes. Longer indulgence will not be given.

H. I. TODD, S. F. C.

H. B. INNIS, R. E. COLLINS, Deputies.
Sept. 18, 1861-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$600 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that one JAMES SALLEE and MERRIT CONDOR, did, on the 5th inst., kill and murder Miss Elmeline Dean, in the county of Mercer, have since made their escape, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each for the apprehension of said James Sallee and Merrit Condor, and their delivery to the Sheriff of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Frankfort, this 13th day of August, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

By J. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously. Truly yours,

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The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

DISPATCH! "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

Three companies are now in Camp.

Oct. 9, 1861-tf.

Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort.

THOS. A. THEOBALDS.

July 23-w&twt.

TELEGRAPH Office Removed.

THE Telegraph Office in this city has been re-

moved to the Freight Office of the Louisville,

Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All

persons having business with the office will please

this notice change.